

**ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT GOVERNANCE
OF
INTERNATIONAL FOREST ISSUES
AND
OPTIONS FOR ADDRESSING DEFICIENCIES**

**A REPORT
PREPARED FOR**

**CANADIAN FOREST SERVICE
NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA**

**BY
T.M. APSEY
VICTORIA , BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**This document is not an official publication of the Government of Canada
and the views and opinions expressed in it are those of the authors
and not necessarily those of the Government of Canada**

September, 1998

**An Assessment of the Current Governance
of
International Forest Issues
and
Options for Addressing Deficiencies**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Synopsis.....	Page 1
Introduction.....	3
Governance.....	7
-Necessary elements in effective governance.....	9
Options.....	13
Summary.....	16
Approach Followed in Preparing This Report.....	18

ANNEXES

**List of International Organizations, Multilateral Institutions
and Legal Instruments/Conventions Related to Forests Examined
Within the Framework of the Project**

.....Annex "A"

**Interagency Task Force on Forests (ITFF),
List of Members**

.....Annex "B"

**Summaries of Representative Examples of
Government and NGO Proposals and Arguments
For and Against an International Convention on Forests**

.....Annex "C"

**Summaries of Proposals for New International
Forest Issue Governance Structures**

.....Annex "D"

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

.....Annex "E"

List of References

.....Annex "F"

**An Assessment of the Current Governance
of
International Forest Issues
and
Options for Addressing Deficiencies**

Synopsis

A plethora of institutions, organizations, instruments and processes are addressing issues related to the establishment of global sustainable development. Progress has been mixed. In many cases the lack of an effective system of governance of the various initiatives has hindered the desired progress.

The sustainable management of the world's forests is a critical element in the achievement of global sustainable development. Improved governance is seen as necessary to deal effectively with international forest issues. The current arrangement is seriously handicapped in its ability to provide the necessary focus, leadership, commitment and continuity of action regarding critical forest issues. Mandate gaps or overlaps and an excess of process over action has resulted in distorted priorities and unacceptable inertia.

There is a pressing need to address forest issues in an holistic and balanced, comprehensive, major priority manner. The lack of a single strong, high level body

with a mandate dedicated to international forest issues is seen as a major impediment to achieving global SFM.

The certainty of achieving that objective can be increased by the adoption of both an effective system of governance and an International Convention on Forests.

Governance means different things to different people. But essential to any useful definition is that the system be active, not passive.

A key characteristic of contemporary effective governance on forest issues is the need for the continual expression and demonstration of the political will that nations must be prepared to invest in seeing initiatives move forward to the SFM objective. Equally important to that end is the full participation of all interested parties. Included must be high level representation of commercial and industrial interests, and from international NGOs.

The major requirement for political representation directs that an effective international governance system have as its core a mandated group of Ministers who carry responsibilities for forests in their home constituencies. Such a group would ensure that forest matters are considered in a peer to peer relationship in cross-sectoral fora and would strengthen the commitment of their home states.

Several approaches to establishing an effective governance body have been advanced. Each has its merits and its shortcomings. Each would move along a different time line to implementation. Moreover, the degree of certainty of achieving global SFM varies from approach to approach.

It is imperative that the decision to take the necessary steps to bring into being an effective governance system for international forest issues be taken now.

Introduction

“...the Panel recognized the need to strengthen coordination among international organizations and multilateral institutions, in order to provide a holistic and balanced approach to all types of forests. It also acknowledged that, at present, no single multilateral body, organization or instrument has either a mandate or capacity to address, in a balanced, holistic and mutually-reinforcing way all issues which are currently on the international agenda, with respect to all types of forests. It also noted that existing forest-related legally-binding instruments do not deal comprehensively with all issues relating to forests, including sustainable forest management. The Panel also agreed that in order to achieve management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests it is necessary to deal coherently with all the interrelated social, cultural, economic, trade, environment, development, production, financial and technology issues that have a concrete impact on these objectives...”

Conclusions from the IPF Process, 1997

The above concerns continue to be echoed in many parts of the world by individuals and groups who are apprehensive about the lack of progress in addressing the identified problem and the consequent impact on the ability of forests to continue to make their vital contribution to global environment economic and social needs.

International consciousness of the need to find balance between economic growth and the protection of the environment can be traced back to the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Just over a decade ago the Brundtland Commission Report articulated widely held concerns for a way to reconcile the seemingly conflicting need to protect the world's environment while acknowledging the continuing requirement for global and regional economic growth and

development. The Report promoted and popularized the concept of "Sustainable Development" as the guiding principle in efforts to bridge these two imperatives.

Five years later, in 1992, the UN's Conference on Environment and Development gave further impetus to the call for actions on a wide range of matters that are central to the idea of sustainable development on the global stage.

During the lead up to these seminal events, and since, a plethora of institutions, organizations, instruments and processes have been created to address the issues related to the establishment and implementation of a sustainable development ethic in the complex affairs of the international community. A range of national, binational, and/or multinational fora which focus on these matters now exists. Some are organized around regional interests; some along sectoral groupings. Many have been established within the United Nations structure while still others have been founded outside of the UN system.

Within these initiatives progress toward the sustainable development objective has been mixed. There have been notable successes. The UN has generated much good work and has established a number of important agencies to deal with a range of issues. But it remains that in several areas there has been more rhetoric generated than results achieved. For many of the initiatives the trail from their creation to the present is littered with frustration and disillusionment at the inefficient and ineffective use of the time, money and efforts invested in them.

One such area in which progress is lacking is on the essential need to move forward on the road to the sustainable management of the earth's forest resources. The major contribution to be made by Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) to the overall objective of global sustainable development is generally acknowledged. Indeed, the resolution of many forest issues impinges on overarching agendas for human health, peace and security.

The very success in creating the array of agencies and instruments is raising demands that the governance affecting forest issues must be reformed, elevated and sustained to ensure cohesion and encourage symbiosis in the range of work to be undertaken.

The problem of devising and adopting an effective system of governance for the execution of their mandated responsibilities is common to many of the initiatives. The challenge is compounded by the complexity both of the issues and of the interests that have legitimate, and diverse, stakes in the deliberations and decisions that are related to them. In the result there is a serious risk of misplaced priorities, distorted resource investment and dissipated political capital in the consideration of important areas of work.

In the past several years the UN has raised the level of interest and activity related to forest matters. Within its system forest matters are touched on in a number of organizations with the FAO serving as a lead agency. Out of the UNCED initiative a Commission for Sustainable Development was created under ECOSOC as a vehicle to give high level attention to SD. In an attempt to bring greater focus and direction to UN efforts in global forest issues the CSD, in turn, created the ad-hoc Inter-governmental Panel on Forests. Subsequently, as an aid to the IPF (now the IFF), an informal Inter-Agency Task Force on Forests was established with representation from the FAO and other relevant groups having significant forest files.

While progress has been made there remains a concern that the current arrangement is seriously handicapped in its ability to provide the necessary focus, leadership and commitment to critical forest issues and actions. It is a brutal fact that even with the considerable effort currently being made in many areas toward the sustainable use of forests, the world is still losing forest lands at a very serious rate.

Regrettably, when it comes to managing critical forest issues, existing arrangements suffer the multiple shortcomings of mandate gaps, overlapping and an excess of process over action that has resulted in distorted priorities and an unacceptable degree of inertia.

The need to address forest issues in an holistic and balanced, comprehensive, major priority manner has suffered from the lack of a single strong, high level body with a mandate dedicated to international forest issues. The lack of such a body and its associated system of governance is seen as a major impediment to the timely achievement of global SFM.

Some observers are of the view that the adoption of an International Convention on Forests will produce an effective system of forest issue governance. Others hold that the installation of an effective governance system will lead to a Forest Convention. The fact is both a Convention and effective governance are

imperative elements in the drive to achieve a global state of SFM and the adoption of each or both would add certainty to the timely achievement of that objective.

<u>Impact on Certainty of Achieving Global SFM</u>	
High ←←-----	-----→→Low or ???
Certainty Index	
EG & IFC*----→SFM	
EG & No IFC-----→SFM	
No EG & No IFC -----→???SFM???	
*EG=Effective Governance IFC= International Forest Convention	

Governance

Various definitions have been assigned to the term "governance". The essence of necessary, effective governance is captured within the following, not mutually exclusive, three examples. It is useful to test any options for forest issue governance against these definitions.

The Commission on Global Governance defines it as:

"Governance is the sum of the many ways in which individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting interests may be accommodated and cooperative action may be taken. It includes formal institutions and regimes empowered to enforce compliance, as well as informal arrangements that people and institutions either agree to or perceive to be in their interest."

The UN Development Program states:

"Governance--the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels. Governance is a neutral concept comprising the complex mechanisms, processes, relationships and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their rights and obligations and mediate their differences.

"Good Governance--addresses the allocation and management of resources to respond to collective problems; it is characterised by participation, transparency, accountability, rule of law, effectiveness and equity."

Lawrence Finkelstein, an early member of the UN Secretariat and a former professor of political science at Northern Illinois University, has written,

“...global governance is governing, without sovereign authority, relationships that transcend national frontiers. Global governance is doing internationally what governments do at home.”

He adds that “...we should be rigorous in insisting that governance is an activity—that is doing something.”

The latter admonition is of particular importance when considering the governance needs on international forest issues.

Necessary Elements in Effective Governance

A number of proposals designed to provide quality governance of the global forest file have been advanced. The proposals range from maintenance of the status quo to the creation of new organizations, either within or outside the UN system, modifications to established agencies, the addition of protocols to existing instruments, and/or the adoption of a binding International Convention on Forests.

Before considering the merits of any particular approach, the essential elements that are necessary in an effective system of governance for forest issues must be examined.

Political Will—Forest matters impinge directly on the sense of sovereignty held by nation states. The policies and actions necessary to achieve SFM are, for much of the world, determined by the political leadership of forest nations. International agencies and/or instruments ultimately rely on nation states for the guidance, direction and financial support needed to carry out their programs on forest issues. Sustained political presence in international forest issues must be mobilized. There is competition between various sectors and issue interests for the available political will. Forest matters must receive the high level political attention commensurate with their critical and central role in sustainable development.

At the same time, other involved interests must be prepared to contribute senior level leadership to the management of international forest issues in order for effective action on them to be fully energized. Both the industrial/commercial sphere and organized national and international interest groups having legitimate stakes in the future of the world's forests must continue to be encouraged to invest their efforts to this cause. And they must respond positively to the invitation to participate.

The issues that must be managed on the road to a condition of global SFM cry out for leadership that can only be provided by those who carry the authority and ability to ensure that essential, responsible decisions are taken and acted upon within nation states and among the activities of interested parties.

It is vital that the international governance of forest issues ultimately rest with and be legitimized by Ministers responsible for forests in nation states with assurance

that all global forest types are represented. In many nations forests are included among other portfolios held by a single Minister. In these cases it must be clear that it is the forest hat that is being worn when acting as a member of a forest governance body and in peer-to-peer cross sectoral interchanges.

A further rationale for senior ministerial engagement is in the growing number of regional initiatives that have forest aspects or the potential to be involved in forest matters as part of their mandates. Most of the world's significant forest lands are included in the areas now covered by such umbrella institutions or initiatives as APEC, NAFTA, the European Community, etc., or in other pacts being discussed, e.g., the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas. It would not be unreasonable to anticipate that the northern boreal forest countries might join together in some form of association to address their mutual interests.

It is critical that there be reciprocal influence and consistency in the consideration of forest issues at both the regional and global levels. The involvement of the same Ministers responsible for forests in the range of initiatives will insure against contradictory decisions and actions that will frustrate needed progress.

The governance onus on forest-responsible Ministers is designed to ensure that decisions taken internationally will be acted on in their home states and in the initiatives, programs and agencies supported by their nations.

Political will must be enlisted, demonstrated and exercised continually for effective and timely progress on the range of forest issues confronting the international community.

Inclusiveness, Accessibility and Transparency –The essential need for political leadership notwithstanding, it is imperative that the governance system also provide for direct and appropriate participation by interested parties. Included in that must be high level representation of commercial and industrial interests, and from international NGOs. This participation, to be effective, must be dedicated to a contributory approach to these responsibilities.

Since Canada first moved prior to UNCED to include NGOs, including the private sector, in government delegations, the value and necessity of interested party

involvement has been recognized by many other national governments who have followed the Canadian example.

A process of accreditation must be in place to permit representatives of interested parties to fully engage in the deliberations and discussions that are integral to the decision making aspects of effective governance.

The direct involvement of a broad range of interests and stakeholders contributes to and helps to ensure the governance system's transparency and its effectiveness.

Consensus driven—The world is well into a new era in the management of international issues. Just as many issues have “gone global” the range of interests that have a legitimate and valuable role to play in their resolution or ongoing management also has expanded geographically and numerically. Progress on these issues depends on an investment of goodwill by all those involved. An *effective* governance system requires that participants in it be dedicated to a consensual process for the development of positions to guide the progress of international forest issues.

Mandate—The need is for a system of governance that will focus on and provide continuing direction for actions to address current and emergent forest issues. It must be designed to assume the primary role in international forest issues with the capacity to relate to and involve in cross sectoral activities as they affect and are affected by forest matters. While maintaining flexibility and adaptability it must be evolutionary so as to maintain its effectiveness in the light of new circumstances and developments.

Effective governance includes in its process, but is not limited to:

- Identification of current and emergent international forest issues.
- Priority setting as to actions on forest issues, including those that are cross sectoral.
- Ability/authority to instruct, advise, recommend and interact with relevant agencies, within the UN and without, including those involved

with related Conventions, to act on issues that affect and are affected by global forests.

- Determining existing funding sources and identify new sources to support priority actions.
- Follow-up responsibilities and activities including monitoring, evaluation, feedback and information exchange.

In determining the parameters for governance it is useful to refer to the framework that has guided the work of the IPF/IFF and the ITFF. It embraces the forest components of:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environmental Protection, and
- Institutions and Policy Instruments related to international forest issues

It is important that the governance adopted for the forest file recognize, support and build on the valuable activities of the IPF/IFF and the ITFF. To that end, the forest governance agenda should relate, inter alia, to the Programme Elements that guide the work of those entities.

Options

In the preparation of this report the range of options advanced over the past few years was carefully examined. It is the view of the writer that the definition and characteristics of governance discussed above must be present in any system expected to provide the holistic approach required. This report concludes that only a system that directly engages senior political representation satisfactorily meets all of the requirements.

Maintenance of the status quo is not considered a useful option. A laissez faire approach by countries in respect to the international management of forest issues will see the world drift away from necessary and desired global forest objectives. Without a concerted and dedicated international effort effective governance is unlikely to be realized. Without the focus, direction, coordination and impetus provided by a politically high level, sensitive governance body there is reduced assurance that global SFM can be achieved.

Central to the required system is a governance body having as its core a mandated group of Ministers who carry forest responsibilities in their national governments. They would be drawn from forest nations with care taken to ensure that all forest types are included in its representation. This ministerial body would be responsible for overseeing the governance of international forest issues. Ministers would be expected to speak for and to have authority to commit the support of their home governments in the consideration of forest issues.

Other nations having an interest in forest matters would be invited to participate on a voluntary basis.

Inherent in the system would be a full opportunity for direct participation and involvement in deliberations and discussions for the guidance of the governance body by accredited interested parties' representation.

While a Ministerial body is seen as the essential core of the governance system the four options listed below would see the entity created by different procedures and timetables. Three of these would operate within the present UN system and the fourth would be set up separate from that organization.

- The first option would see the establishment, at the earliest possible date, of a body comprised of Ministers responsible for forests. The body would have its own secretariat and report directly to the CSD.

A variation of this option would have the Ministerial governance body established by and report directly to the UN General Assembly.

- The second option would be to begin work now to have a Ministerial governance body established at the CSD meeting in 1999. Within its mandate it would work with the IFF/ITFF to develop for CSD 2000 recommendations to facilitate and improve the governance of the international forest agenda.

A meeting of Ministers responsible for forests is to be convened by the FAO in March 1999 in conjunction with its Committee on Forestry (COFO). The occasion offers an early and excellent opportunity to raise the profile of the need for international forest issue governance within the group and to enlist key support for such an initiative.

- The third option would be to work with the IFF/ITFF to have the CSD establish a Ministerial governance body for the forest portfolio in its meeting in 2000. The body, as part of its governance mandate, should be directed to take the lead role in negotiating an International Convention on Forests if the CSD takes the decision to pursue that objective.
- The fourth option would be developed and established outside of the UN structure. It also would have as its core a Ministerial governance group again comprised of Ministers responsible for forests in forest growing and forest products producing and consuming nations. Other countries could also be included according to their interest. An earlier paper by Roberts and Nagle, and a forthcoming proposal from the World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development promotes an approach along these lines.

This body could make recommendations to national governments and, where appropriate, directly to UN agencies and indirectly to those agencies through their nation state members.

Regardless of the mechanism selected, action is needed now. A pressing agenda of current and emergent issues demands the high level attention such a governance body would provide. It must be permanently established and funded to reflect the long term nature of forests and the issues affecting them.

Summary

There is no debate as to the need for more effective governance of international forest initiatives. What does seem open to question by some is whether that governance can and should be mounted within the United Nations system.

Some have concluded that it should not. They believe that the complex interwoven network of mandates and interests that make up the quilt of agencies, initiatives and instruments that is the UN inhibits its ability to move quickly to put a governance system in place. They are looking to new approaches outside the UN as the way to achieve that goal and, hence, ensure action toward global SFM.

This report has identified political engagement as a key factor in effective governance along with the integrated participation of interested parties. It proposes four courses of action to enlist the necessary high level political involvement. Three of these are pursued through the UN system; one is developed outside of it.

Of the former, one would see immediate moves to set up a governance body within the UN structure. Some who favour this option argue that the governance body should report directly to the UN General Assembly. Others suggest that the reporting relationship be through the CSD.

Two others, which also would be undertaken within the UN, give the option of a decision in one or two years respectively. They would tie in with scheduled decision points of the CSD, in 1999 and 2000, and provide a short period of time to marshal support for the governance proposal.

The ease of implementation for a process proceeding outside the UN is difficult to predict. It may be possible, by going this route, to more quickly get the governance initiative off the launch pad and desired action moving, at least in those participating nations. It would need to be tested as to its effect, if any, on the health of the UN and the support that organization needs in order to fulfill its charge.

The UN itself is in the midst of a thorough review of its Charter and the instruments that underpin its specialized agencies. It must be expected that there will be much

change to come as it prepares to serve the world's needs in the 21st century. A case can be made that it is time for boldness in getting forests truly and firmly on the agenda of the world body.

Effective governance is lacking and is needed now. A system put in place now would provide governance for an eventual Convention and, in the meantime, give much needed support and impetus to the work of the CSD, the IFF and many other agencies.

There is no perfect answer. Any approach adopted will be subject to criticism. But a governance system must be viewed as a work in progress. It is not static but dynamic. It must evolve as the issues it deals with evolve.

A flawed system can be repaired. The greatest error would lie in failure to act now to put in place a system for more effective governance of international forest issues.

Approach Followed In Preparing This Report

In the preparation of this report the author conducted an extensive and intensive reading of literature on the governance of international institutions and instruments in today's complex and changing world. Material was reviewed with particular reference to the matter of international forest issues and the state of governance related to them. Special attention was devoted to material on existing international agencies and conventions, and on mandates assigned to institutions involved in other sectors and issues. The Internet was tapped for reports and papers from and relative to the UN, its agencies and other organizations. A detailed review was made of documents from sources advancing arguments for and against an International Convention on Forests.

The issues, organizations, institutions and instruments/conventions reviewed for this report are listed in Annexes A, B, C and F. A sample of the major sources for this aspect of the project follows :

- Papers prepared for IFF 2
 - Programme Element I.a. Promoting and Facilitating the Implementation of the IPF's Proposals for Action.
 - Programme Element I.b. Monitor Progress in Implementation.
 - Programme Element II. e:(i). Consider forest-related work of international and regional organizations.
 - Programme Element II. e:(ii). Consider forest related work under existing instruments.
 - Category III of the IFF Programme of Work - Identify Elements, Build a Global Consensus and Engage in Further Action on International Arrangements and Mechanisms to Promote the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all Types of Forests.
 - Background Document 4. Information on Forest-Related Work of International and Regional Organizations.

-Background Document 5. Information on Forest-Related Work Under Existing Instruments.

- Various summaries of IFF 2 discussions –for example, those prepared by IISD on a daily basis –and various summaries prepared by the Co-Chairmen. Discussions were also held with a number of government and non-government participants.
- Policy Assessment of the International Legal Regime for Forests and Options for Addressing Any Existing Deficiencies and Gaps (Draft). Resource Futures International. August 1998.
- Assessment of Mechanisms for Increasing Financial Resources and Technology Transfer for Sustainable Forest Management (Draft). L. Vertinsky and I. Vertinsky. August 1998.
- An Assessment of the Potential and Limits of the Convention on Biological Diversity to Provide a Comprehensive Framework for Achieving Sustainable Forest Management Worldwide (Draft). Integrated Planning Services. August 1998.

It is noteworthy that the research turned up discouragingly little on the subject of effective governance in the achievement of global forest objectives and on the need for an holistic approach in addressing international forest issues.

Experts from various parts of the world were contacted and discussions held to probe their assessments of the current state of international forest affairs and to invite their thoughts on what might be changed or improved to facilitate actions on issues affecting them. The range of authorities were drawn from the author's contacts in governments, agencies and institutions (in and outside of the UN), non-government organizations and academia.

The author's extensive personal files served as an important information source and provided additional useful readings and suggestions.

Out of this research a definition of effective governance was drawn, necessary characteristics of effective governance on international forest issues were identified and optional routes to the establishment of a more effective governance system

considered. This report outlines for consideration several optional approaches to gaining the objective of an effective system .

Annex "A"

**LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS
AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS/CONVENTIONS RELATED TO FORESTS EXAMINED
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT**

AUGUST 1998

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

GA	General Assembly (+UNGASS)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (and pertinent committees/commissions)
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
IFF	. Intergovernmental Forum on Forests
FP	. Forest Principles
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development *
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
OZONE	. Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer; Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
UNFCCC	. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
UNCBD	. UN Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	. UN Convention to Combat Desertification
CITES	. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
BASEL	. Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention)
WFP	World Food Programme
ILO	International Labour Organization
CCITP	. Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (ILO No. 169)
FAO	UN Food and Agricultural Organization
COFO	. Committee on Forestry
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHC	. Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
GATT/WTO	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization
CTE	. Committee on Trade and the Environment

Annex "A" Continued

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM Continued

World Bank Group

IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
GEF	. Global Environment Facility **
WB-CEO	. World Bank - "CEOs Process"
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation

Regional Commissions

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank

REGIONAL/INTERREGIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEC	European Economic Community (EU/EC)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAAEC	. North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
EPOC	. Environment Policy Committee
OAS	Organization of American States
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (was CSCE)

(2)

Annex "A" Continued

OTHER

CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research ***
CIFOR	. Centre for International Forestry Research
ICRAF	. International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
EFI	European Forest Institute
FAN	Forest Action Network
FOE	Friends of the Earth
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
G7/8	USA, UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment
GPI	Greenpeace International
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTO	. International Tropical Timber Organization
IUFRO	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (The World Conservation Union)
RAMSAR	. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)
RAN	Rainforest Action Network
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WCFS	World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund (World Wide Fund for Nature)

* Includes activities of the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations transferred when the UNCTC was closed in 1993.

** Joint programme - World Bank, UNDP and UNEP

*** Chair - World Bank; Sponsors - World Bank, FAO, and UNDP

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON FORESTS

(ITFF)

1998

MEMBERS

UNFAO (a)- UN Food and Agriculture Organization

ITTO- International Tropical Timber Organization

CBD- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

DPCS- UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable
Development

UNDP- UN Development Programme

UNEP- UN Environment Programme

WB- World Bank

CIFOR- Centre for International Forestry Research

(a) Chair.

(A DISCUSSION PAPER)
GENERAL CONSIDERATION AND ELEMENTS

General Considerations

- Flexibility
- Constitutive and Ancillary Documents
- Graduated Obligation
- Integrative
- Mechanisms for Promotion of Conservation of Forest Ecosystems
- Address the Needs of Developing Nations
- Interplay of Economic Policies and Forest Policies
- Strict but Flexible Regulatory Mechanisms
- Compliance
- Incorporation of International Obligations into the Domestic Regime

Elements

- Objectives
- Treaty Architecture
- The Organization
 - The General Assembly
 - The Executive Council
 - The Secretariat
 - The Financial Facility
 - The Director General
 - A dispute Resolution Mechanism
- Operational Principles
 - Assurance of Compliance
 - Financial Elements
 - Mechanisms to Ensure Fairness
- Implementation of Operational Principles
 - The Country Report Plan
 - The Financial Facility
 - Broadening Participation Beyond the Nation State
 - The Role of NGO's

Source: Global Forests and International Environmental Law - Chapter 8. Canadian Council on International Law. Kluwer Law International, London. 1996. 422 pages.

ANNEX "C" II

**GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
OPTIONS OF**

**OBLIGATIONS FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION
IN AN
INTERNATIONAL FOREST CONVENTION
1996**

CONSERVATION

- Development/use of a standard international classification of forest ecosystems.
- Target for permanent forest cover/limits to forest conversion.
- Target for natural forest cover.
- Target for protected areas.
- Targets and objectives for creating forest plantations.
- Inventory and monitoring of forest species.
- Forest genetic conservation strategy.
- Protection of endangered species and ecosystems.
- Restoration of degraded forests and woodlands.
- Agroforestry and multi-purpose species.
- Urban forestry.
- Environmental impact assessment.
- Ban use of persistent, bioaccumulative organic compounds.
- Ban use of genetically modified organisms in forestry.
- Control inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting.

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (SFM)

- National/sub-national policies and plans that ensure the conservation and sustainable use of forests.
- Measures to ensure that forests are regarded as a national asset by all sectors and that SFM is treated as an integral part of development policy planning at all stages and at all levels.
- National Forest Authority with sufficient funds, qualified personnel and enforcement powers.
- Permanent forest estates in every state.
- National forest surveys with regular update.
- Ensure that the use of all forest resources is governed by management plans.
- Ensure effective participation of local communities/indigenous people and other stakeholders at all levels in formulation/implementation/evaluation of plans/programmes.

ANNEX "C" II Continued

FOREST PRACTICES

- Measures to promote the sustainable management of all types of forests and provide for their multiple and complementary functions and uses.
- Regulation of timber harvest.
- Measures to adequately control potentially unsustainable activities.
- Measures to promote the conservation and wise use of forests by private owners.

REFORESTATION/AFFORESTATION

- Measures to ensure reforestation at a rate that meets or exceeds the rate of timber extraction, taking into account actual regeneration rates and forest falldown.
- Urgent measures for afforestation of suitable lands.
- Reforestation/afforestation should be done in a way that involves the maximum possible deliberate restoration of biodiversity.

CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SFM

- Internationally agreed criteria for SFM
- Internationally agreed criteria and indicators.
- Internationally agreed criteria and indicators with standards (thresholds).
- Obligations to develop national sets of C&I (with or without national standards).
- Mutual recognition of criteria and indicators between different groups of countries.
- Common definitions.

ROOT CAUSES OF NON SFM

- Address the root causes of unsustainable forest use.
- Promote the reform of production processes so as to minimize the waste of forest products, and encourage recycling.
- To promote lower consumption of forest products by encouraging recycling, reuse and substitution of forest products.
- Ensure that appropriate property rights support SFM.

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

- Parties sharing transboundary forest resources shall co-operate in respect with their conservation and wise use and seek to harmonize approaches.
- Notify and consult with other states in accordance with international law in cases where forests in those other states might be threatened.

ANNEX "C" II Continued

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL Continued

- Establish an international mechanism for each state to report on their national forests situation and on implementation of their international commitment regarding forests.
- Strengthen regional and international organizations which promote or facilitate the achievement of Convention obligations.
- Promote a global network of well managed forest sites.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS/COMMITMENTS

- Increased official development assistance (ODA) pledge for forests.
- New mechanism for improved donor coordination to streamline delivery of funds.
- Increased concessions for private sector involvement.
- Levies.
- Extension of GEF to apply to an International Forest Convention.

TRADE

- Explicit provision stating that regulation of forest products trade is outside the scope of the agreement.
- Make explicit provisions for the possibility of negotiating a future protocol to the agreement that would address trade issues.
- Agree that the agreement does not provide any authorization for the use of trade restrictive measures or bans on trade in forest products
- Where there is an inconsistency between this agreement and WTO provisions, the WTO provisions shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.
- The Provisions of this agreement do not affect rights and obligations of Parties arising from other agreements.
- Agree that voluntary standards and technical regulations affecting forest products shall be specified in terms of performance as opposed to design, descriptive characteristics or non-product related process and production methods (PPMS).
- Ban trade from non-members.
- Ban trade in forest products that are not produced in an authorized manner.
- Provide preferential market access for Parties that undertake to implement improved forest management practices.
- Eliminate tariffs, including tariff escalation, on all forest products.
- Agree to identify and eliminate non-tariff barriers (NTBs) to forest product trade
- Agree to identify and eliminate trade policies that work against SFM.
- Agree to identify and implement measures to promote and facilitate trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests.

ANNEX "C" II Continued

TRADE Continued

- Agree to evaluate and apply measures to trade in products that effectively internalize negative environmental externalities.
- Restrict trade from unsustainably managed forests; label products coming from sustainably managed forests.
- Agree to trade sanctions against forest products produced in a manner not in compliance with agreed forest management and conservation terms.

ANNEX "C" III

**EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCE DOCUMENTS
PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

**ON THE NEED FOR AN
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON FORESTS**
(Prepared for Discussion Purposes)

Benefits of a Legally-Binding Instrument for Forests (a)

- An integrated and comprehensive forest agenda
- Effective governance
- Open, inclusive and transparent decision-making
- Cooperation and coordination in financial assistance and technology transfer
- Facilitate trade in forest products
- Action-oriented results

Elements of a Legally-Binding Instrument (b)

- Provide global governance of a common agenda for action
- Provide the basis for a common understanding of sustainable forest management
- Enhance international cooperation and improve effectiveness, efficiency and coordination of bilateral and multilateral assistance
- Complement existing international obligations
- Recognize the role of natural and planted forests
- Stipulate that nothing in the agreement will authorize the use of measures to restrict or ban international trade in forest and forest related products
- Facilitate national reporting on progress in achieving sustainable forest management worldwide
- Provide a mechanism for establishing protocols
- Establish a dispute settlement mechanism

Possible Elements of a Convention (b)

- Preamble
- Introductory Provisions
 - Definitions
 - Principles
 - Sovereign Rights
 - Precautionary Principle
 - Open trade
 - Indigenous Rights
 - Women's Rights

ANNEX "C" III Continued

Possible Elements of a Convention Continued (b)

- **Obligations**
 - Conservation
 - Management
 - Trade Measures
 - Research
 - Education, Training and Public Awareness
 - Technology Transfer
 - Financial Resources
- **Institutions**
 - Conference of the Parties
 - Executive Council
 - Secretariat
 - Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
 - Other Subsidiary Bodies
 - Financial Mechanism
- **Compliance Procedures**
 - Reporting Procedures
 - Resolution of Questions Regarding Implementation
 - or
 - Settlement of Disputes
- **Amendments, Annexes and Protocols**
 - Amendments to the Convention
 - Adoption and Amendment of Annexes to the Convention
 - Protocols
- **Final Provisions**
 - Right to vote
 - Depositary
 - Signature
 - Ratification, Acceptance, Approval or Accession
 - Entry into Force
 - Reservations
 - Withdrawal
 - Authentic Texts

(a) DFAIT, Canada, 1997

(b) DFAIT, Canada, 1996

ANNEX "C" IV

CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER ASSOCIATION TOWARDS AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON FORESTS EXTRACTS FROM

**INTERVENTION AT THE FOURTH MEETING OF
THE UNITED NATIONS OPEN-ENDED
AD-HOC INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON FORESTS
1997**

INTRODUCTION

An international convention on forests will be a significant addition and compliment to existing international agreements, such as the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), each of which is necessary, but not sufficient on its own to achieve sustainable development.

Reflecting the UNCED Forest Principles, and based on the progress made since Rio, a convention would, among other things:

- develop a common definition and understanding of sustainable forest management (SFM);
- improve the knowledge base used for, and build capacity towards, the sustainable management of all types of forests;
- encourage the conservation of forest ecosystems;
- enhance coordination between and among the international institutions responsible for forest management;
- link the conservation and sustainable development of forests with other mechanisms for international cooperation on sustainable development including cross-sectoral linkages;
- improve the investment environment for SFM;
- encourage international free trade in forest products in order to facilitate development; and,
- ensure that the growth in society's demand for forest produces and services is met in a sustainable manner.

Annex "C" IV

Continued

PROPOSED ELEMENTS

Inter alia, the following elements could be included in an International Forest Convention:

Principles

A Forest Convention should define and describe a set of guiding principles based on those agreed to at Rio, refined by subsequent international dialogue and actions on forests. These guiding principles would ensure the convention reflects equity; defines achievable objectives; strikes a balance between conservation and development; is based on scientific principles; and respects the sovereign rights of nations.

Sustainable Forest Management

To support sustainable forest management a Forest Convention might:

- Provide support for capacity building, including technology transfer; sharing of data and information; support for forest development and research programs in developing regions; and recognition of the vital role of the private sector.
- Encourage the discussion of targets for permanent forest cover.
- Recognize the need for approved national and sub-national management plans and the need for regular reporting.
- Maintain timber harvest levels within scientifically-based sustained yield limits compatible with maintenance of non-timber values and resources identified through SFM planning, and require prompt, adequate and appropriate reforestation.
- Encourage the development of sound forest practices for all types of forests, based on the principles of SFM.
- Recognize the need for adequately funded national/sub-national

Annex "C"

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A

A-21	Agenda 21 (UN Action Program on Environment and Development for the 21 st Century)
ACC	UN Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACT	Amazon Cooperation Treaty
AfDB	African Development Bank
AF&PA	American Forest & Paper Association
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATO	African Timber Organization

B

Basel	Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention)
Bergen	Bergen Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Development in the ECE Region

C

CACF/PA	Central American Council of Forest and Protected Areas
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CBD	UN Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAO	Central American Commission on Environment and Development
CCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
CCFM	Canadian Council of Forest Ministers
CCIL	Canadian Council on International Law
CCITP	Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (ILO No. 169)
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CELA	Canadian Environmental Law Association
CFA	Commonwealth Forestry Association
CFAN	CIDA Forestry Advisers' Network
CFN	Canada's Forest Network

Annex "C" Continued

Acronyms and Abbreviations

C Continued

CFS	Canadian Forest Service
CGG	Commission on Global Governance
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
C&I	Criteria & Indicators
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIDIE	Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment
CIF	Canadian Institute of Forestry
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMN	Certification Monitoring Network
COF	Conference of the Parties
COFO	Committee on Forestry (UNFAO)
COMESA	Treaty Establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPPA	Canadian Pulp & Paper Association
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
CSD	UN Commission on Sustainable Development
CTBT	Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO)
CTE	Committee on Trade and the Environment (WTO)

D

DESA	UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Canada)
DPCSD	UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
DSD	UN Division for Sustainable Development
DZAP	Dry-Zone Africa Process - Criteria & Indicators

E

EBRO	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (of the UN)
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe (of the UN)

(2)

Annex "C" Continued

Acronyms and Abbreviations

E Continued

ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (of the UN)
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
EFI	European Forest Institute
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIA	Environmental Investigation Agency
EPOC	OECD Environment Policy Committee
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (of the UN)
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (of the UN)
EU	European Union

F

FAG	Forestry Advisers' Group
FAN	Forest Action Network
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Climate Change Convention)/Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
FEED	Food, Environment Energy Programme (APEC)
FOE	Friends of the Earth
FORGP	UNDP Global Programme on Forests
FP	Non-Legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Forest Principles. UNCED Rio de Janeiro. 1992.
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FTAA	Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (under discussion)

G

G-8	USA, UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment
GPI	Greenpeace International
GRID	Global Resource Information Database (UNEP)

(3)

Annex "C" Continued

Acronyms and Abbreviations

H

HP Helsinki Process - Criteria & Indicators

I

IADB	Interamerican Development Bank
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IC	Industry Canada
ICRAF	International Center for Research in Agroforestry
IDA	International Development Association
IDRC	International Development Research Centre (Canada)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFF	Intergovernmental Forum on Forests
ILASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IJC	International Joint Commission
ILC	International Law Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPF	Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (now IFF)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITFF	Informal High Level Interagency Task Force on Forests
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTC	International Tropical Timber Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (now called: The World Conservation Union)
IUFRO	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
IWGF	Intergovernmental Working Group on (Global) Forests: Canada - Malaysia
IWPA	International Wood Products Association

(4)

Annex "C" Continued

Acronyms and Abbreviations

J-K-L

JPAC	Joint Public Advisory Committee (NAAEC)
LPCA	Lepaterique Process of Central America - Criteria & Indicators

M-N-O-P-Q

MP	Montreal Process - Criteria & Indicators
NAAEC	North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEP	Near East Process - Criteria & Indicators
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRCAN	Natural Resources Canada
NRDC	Natural Resources Defense Council
OAS	Organization of American States
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (Was CSCE - Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe)
OZONE	Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

R-S-T

RAMSAR	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
RAN	Rainforest Action Network
RFF	Resources for the Future (Washington)
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SFMNCE	Sustainable Forest Management Network of Centres of Excellence
TFAP	Tropical Forests Action Programme (formerly Tropical Forestry Action Plan)

U

UN	United Nations
UNACC	UN Administrative Committee on Coordination (5)

Annex "C" Continued

Acronyms and Abbreviations

U Continued

UNCBD	UN Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit)
UNCITRAL	UN Commission on International Trade Law
UNCLOS	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCNGO	UN Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
UNCSD	UN Commission on Sustainable Development
UNCSTD	UN Center for Science and Technology for Development
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNCTC	UN Centre on Transnational Corporations (at UNCTAD)
UNDESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNDPCSD	UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
UNDSD	UN Division for Sustainable Development
UN-ECE-TS	United Nations - Economic Commission for Europe - Timber Section
UNECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Climate Change Convention)/Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
UNGA	UN General Assembly
UNGASS	UN General Assembly Special Session (1997)
UNIACSD	UN Inter-agency Committee on Sustainable Development
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNSD	UN Statistical Division
UNU	United Nations University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

V-W-X-Y-Z

WB	World Bank	WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland)		

Annex "C" Continued

Acronyms and Abbreviations

V-W-X-Y-Z Continued

WCFS	World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WFP	World Food Programme
WFUNA	World Federation of UN Associations
WHC	Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage (World Heritage Convention)
WI	Worldwatch Institute
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Abramovitz, Janet

Taking a Stand: Cultivating a New Relationship with the World's Forests.
World Watch Paper 140. 1998. Washington
84 pages.

ACUNS and UNU

Global Governance - A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations.
Vol. 1 No. 3 Sept.-Dec. 1995. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Boulder, Co.
Pages 255-384.

Annan, Kofi

Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform. 1997. New York.

Apsey, T.M.

Timber, A Raw Material. Position paper prepared for and presented at the X World
Forestry Congress, Paris, France. September 1991.
Council of Forest Industries, Vancouver, B.C.
12 pages.

Apsey, T.M.

An International Convention on Sustainable Forest Management: A Global Imperative -
For Discussion/Presentation at the XI World Forestry Congress, Antalya, Turkey.
October 1997. Council of Forest Industries, Vancouver, B.C.
13 pages.

Apsey, T.M.

The Forest Industries' Imperative Role in Planning and Implementing Global Sustainable
Forest Management. Remarks to CPPA's Environment/Forestry Open Forum. January
1998.
21 pages.

Apsey, T.M. and Reed, Les

World Timber Resources Outlook: Current Perceptions - A Discussion Paper. Second
Edition, 1995. Council of Forest Industries, Vancouver B. 206 pages.

Annex "D" Continued

References

- Apsey, T.M. and Reed, Les
World Timber Resources Outlook: Current Perceptions with Implications for Policy and Practice. 1996. Council of Forest Industries, Vancouver, B.C.
5 pages.
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
Brochure - Objectives, Structure, Process. 1996. Singapore.
16 pages.
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
APEC Business Advisory Council Report to the APEC Economic Leaders 1996.
Singapore.
68 pages.
- Brunnee, Jutta and Nollkaemper, Andre
Between the Forests and the Trees - An Emerging International Forest Law.
Foundation for Environmental Conservation. 1996.
8 pages.
- CIDA Forestry Advisers' Network
Deforestation: Tropical Forests in Decline (draft). July 1998. Ottawa.
25 pages.
- Canada, Government of
Canada in the World: Government Statement. 1995. Ottawa.
51 pages.
- The Canadian Committee for the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations.
Canadian Priorities for United Nations Reform. Proposals for Policy Changes by the United Nations and the Government of Canada. 1994. Ottawa
47 pages.
- Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM)
Defining Sustainable Forest Management - A Canadian Approach to Criteria and Indicators. 1995. Ottawa.
22 pages.

References

- Canadian Council on International Law (CCIL-Editor)**
Global Forests and International Environmental Law. Kluwer Law International,
London. 1996.
422 pages
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (CPPA)**
Sustaining the Earth's Forests: The Need for International Agreement. 1996. Montreal.
7 pages.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (CPPA)**
On Paper - Volume 2, Issue 2. CPPA Calls for a Legally-Binding Forest Convention.
May 1997. Montreal.
6 pages.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (CPPA)**
Towards a Sustainable Paper Industry - Report on Change and Progress Since Rio '92.
1997. Montreal.
11 pages.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (CPPA)**
Towards an International Convention on Forests - Intervention at the Fourth Meeting
of the UN Open-Ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. Undated. Montreal.
5 pages.
- Carson, Rachel**
Silent Spring. 1962. With an Introduction by U.S. Vice-President Al Gore 1994.
Houghton Mifflin Company, New York.
368 pages.
- Clement, Jean**
National Forestry Action Programmes as Tools for Sustainable Forest Development.
1997. FAO, Rome, Italy.
8 pages.

References

- Collin, Alastair Buchan
Forests and International Law. A thesis submitted in conformity with the requirements for the Degree of Master of Laws in the University of Toronto. 1991.
275 pages.
- Commission on International Development (CID)
Partners in Development. Lester B. Pearson. Commission Chairman. 1969.
399 pages.
- The Commission on Global Governance (CGG)
Our Global Neighbourhood - The Report of the Commission. Oxford University Press.
1995. 410 pages.
- Commonwealth Forestry Association (CFA)
The World's Forests - Rio + 5: International Initiatives Towards Sustainable Management.
Compiled by A.J. Grayson and W.B. Maynard. 1997. Oxford.
147 pages.
- Commonwealth Forestry Association (CFA)
Conference Recommendations - 15th Commonwealth Forestry Conference
12-17 May 1997. Oxford.
3 pages.
- Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)
The Future of International Institutions: Assumptions, Pressure Points and Knowledge Gaps. Canada 2005 project. 1998. Ottawa.
16 pages.
- The Earth Council
The Earth Charter Campaign: Historical Overview. 1998. San Jose, Costa Rica.
5 pages.
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Geneva Timber and Forest Discussion Papers - ETTS V Working Paper - The Policy Context for the Development of the Forest and Forest Industries Sector in Europe.
ECE/TIM/DP/11. T.J. Peck and J. Descargues. 1997.
138 pages.

References

EFI/EC/IUCN/CIFOR

Options for Strengthening the International Legal Regime for Forests. Report prepared for the European Commission by Peter Gluck (EFI), Richard Tarasofsky (IUCN), Neil Byron (CIFOR) and Ilpo Tikkanen (EFI).

Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)

Corporate Power, Corruption and the Destruction of the World's Forests: The case for a New Global Forest Agreement. 1996. London and Washington. 49 pages.

Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)

The Case for a new Global Forest Agreement. 1997. London. 4 pages.

Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)

Framework Agreement for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forests. 1997. London. 27 pages.

Finkelstein, Lawrence S.

What is Global Governance. Global Governance 1 (1995). Pages 367-372.

Finlayson, Jock A. and Zacher, Mark W.

Managing International Markets - Developing Countries and the Commodity Trade Regime. 1988. Columbia University Press. 348 pages

Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)

The Challenge of Sustainable Forest Management - What Future for the World's Forests? 1993. Rome. 128 pages.

Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)

Putting UNCED to work in Forestry. 1994. Rome. 73 pages.

References

- Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)
Strategies for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development - New Directions
for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. 1994. Rome.
64 pages.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)
The Road from Rio: Moving Forward in Forestry. 1994. Rome.
32 pages.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)
The State of Food and Agriculture - Forest Development and Policy Dilemmas.
1994. Rome.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)
- Unasylva. Vol. 46 1995/3 182.
- Unasylva. Vol. 45 1994/3 178.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)
Three Years after Rio: Regional Perspectives on UNCED Follow-up in Forestry.
1995. Rome.
29 pages.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)
FAO Strategic Plan for Forestry - Draft. 1997. Rome.
11 pages.
- Food and Agriculture Organization. (UNFAO)
State of the World's Forests. 1997. Rome.
- Forestry Canada (FC-NRCAN)
Forest-Related UNCED Outputs. Background Papers.
- Ginter, Konrad, Denters, Erik, and de Waart (Paul). (Editors)
Sustainable Development and Good Governance. Kluwer Academic Publishers.
1995. Dordrecht, The Netherlands.
483 pages.

References

- Global Environment Facility Secretariat (GEF)
Introduction to the GEF. Undated. Washington.
1 page.
- GLOBE International
Model for a Convention for the Conservation and Wise Use of Forests.
1992. Brussels.
93 pages.
- Government of Turkey
Proceedings of the XI World Forestry Congress 13-22 October 1997. 1997/98.
Ankara, Turkey.
8 volumes.
- Griffiths, Andrew
Forests: A National Experience. Contribution by Canada to the World Trade
Organization. 1998. Ottawa.
63 pages.
- Hanson, Arthur
Implementing Agenda 21: Canada as a Leader in Building Bridges. IISD. Winnipeg.
Undated.
4 pages.
- Interagency Task Force on Forests (ITFF)
Interagency Partnership on Forests: Implementation of IPF Proposals for Action
by the ITFF. June 1997.
44 pages.
- Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF)
Bibliography of Reports Relevant to an International Instrument on Forests.
Roslan Bin Ismail. August 1997.
4 pages.

References

Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF)

Report of the IFF on its First Session - October 1997. E/CN.17/IFF/1997/4.10
October 1997.
17 pages.

Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF)

Papers prepared for IFF Second Session:

- Programme Element I.a. Promoting and Facilitating the Implementation of the IPF's Proposals for Action. 13 pages.
- Programme Element I.b. Monitor Progress in Implementation. 14 pages.
- Programme Element II.e:(i) Consider forest-related work of international and regional organizations. 16 pages.
- Programme Element II.e:(ii) Consider forest-related work under existing instruments. 17 pages
- Category III of the IFF Programme of work - Identify Elements, Build a Global Consensus and Engage in Further Action on International Arrangements and Mechanisms to Promote the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all Types of Forests. 16 pages.
- Background Document 4. Information on Forest-Related Work of International and Regional Organizations. 63 pages.

Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)

International Organizations and Multilateral Institutions and Instruments, Including Appropriate Legal Mechanisms - Programme Element V.2: Contribution to consensus-building towards the further implementation of the forest principles.
E/CN.17/IPF/1996/24.15. August 1996.
18 pages.

Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)

International Organizations and Multilateral Institutions and Instruments, Including Appropriate Legal Mechanisms - Programme element V.1: International organizations and multilateral institutions and instruments. E/CN.17/IPF/1996/23.20. August 1996.
32 pages.

References

Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)

Trade and Environment Relating to Forest Goods and Services - Programme element IV.
E/CN.17/IPF/1996/22.22. August 1996.
27 pages.

Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)

Programme element V.1: International Organizations, Multilateral institutions and instruments. E/CN.17/IPF/1997/4. 8 January 1997.
15 pages.

Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)

Report of the Ad Hoc IPF on its fourth session. E/CN.17/1997/12. 20 March 1997.
58 pages

Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)

Bibliography of Reports Prepared in Support of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests
1995-1997. Roslan Bin Ismail. May 1997.
24 pages.

Intergovernmental Working Group on Forests (IWGF)

International Dialogue on Forests - Approaches, Opportunities and Options for
Action. 1994. Canada-Malaysia.
24 pages.

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

Countdown Forests '97. A Briefing Series of the IISD. Eight issues. 1996/97.

International Model Forest Network. (IMFN)

Annual Report 1996-1997. Ottawa.
23 pages.

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

Ten years of Progress. 1996. Yokohama.
44 pages.

References

Joint German-Indonesian Initiative

Report of International Experts Working Group Meeting on Trade, Labelling of Forest Products and Certification of Sustainable Forest Management. 1996. Bonn, Germany. 18 pages.

MacNeill, Jim

10 UN Agencies and The OECD. 1995. IISD. 5 pages.

Maini, J.S.

Towards Sustainable Forest Development - Background Papers. August 1993. Forestry Canada.

Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe

Report to the UNCSD. 1995. Helsinki. 6 pages.

National Forest Strategy Coalition (NFSC) - Canada

Sustainable Forests: A Canadian Commitment. 1992. National Forest Strategy Secretariat, Ottawa. 51 pages.

National Forest Strategy Coalition (NFSC) - Canada

Sustainable Forests: A Canadian Commitment. 1998. National Forest Strategy Secretariat, Ottawa. 42 pages.

Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN)

Sustainable Development in Canada Monograph Series:

1. The Sustainable Management of Forests
2. Sustainable Transportation
3. Ensuring the Health of the Oceans
4. Sustainable Development of Minerals and Metals
5. Canadian Youth Perspective on Sustainable Development

1997. Ottawa.

New Delhi Workshop

Towards Sustainable Forestry: Preparing for CSD 1995 - Paper 1:
Overview of UNCED Decisions and Commission for Sustainable Development
(CSD) Requirements in Forestry. 1994. New Delhi, India.
66 pages.

New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

United Nations Handbook 1997. Wellington.
362 pages.

Nilsson, Sten

Do We Have Enough Forests? 1996. International Institute for Applied Systems
Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria. IUFRO Occasional Paper No. 5.

Ostry, Sylvia

Globalization and the Nation State. In Proceedings of a conference held at Queen's
University 14-15 November 1996.
9 pages.

Perlin, John

A Forest Journey: The Role of Wood in the Development of Civilization. 1989.
W.W. Norton, London & New York.
445 pages.

Paquet, Gilles

States, Communities and Markets: The Distributed Governance Scenario. In Proceedings
of a conference held at Queen's University 14-15 November 1996.
22 pages.

The Permanent Mission of Canada to The U.N.

Notes for an Address by the Honourable Anne McLellan, Minister of Natural
Resources at the Commission on Sustainable Development. 1997. New York.
3 pages.

Ramakrishna, Kilaparti and Woodwell, George M.

World Forests for the Future: Their Use and Conservation. 1993. Yale University
Press, New Haven & London.
156 pages.

References

- Roberts, Ralph et al
CIDA Discussion Paper: World Forestry Leadership. 1991 (plus 1993 update). Ottawa.
- Roberts, Ralph and Nagle, George
Leadership & Governance in World Forestry: A Discussion Paper. 1997. CIDA. Ottawa
9 pages.
- Rousseau, Denyse
Strategies at the National and International Levels for Sustainable Forest Management.
The Forestry Chronicle Vol. 74, No. 2, March/April 1998. Ottawa.
4 pages.
- Sedjo, Roger, et al
Sustainability in Temperate Forests - Key Developments and Issues. Resources for the
Future (RFF) et al. 15 December 1997.
52 pages.
- Sharma, Narendra P. (Editor)
Managing the World's Forests: Looking for Balance Between Conservation and
Development. 1992. World Bank. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Iowa.
605 pages.
- Skala-Kuhmann, Astrid
The Forest Partnership Agreement - Outline of the Concept and Considerations from
a Legal Point of View. Prepared for the Forestry Advisers' Group. 1997.
Eschborn, Germany.
15 pages.
- Speth, J.G.
World Forestry Issues: A UNDP Perspective. 1997. UNDP, New York.
3 pages.
- Stranks, Robert
Unfinished Business: Toward a Global Environmental Organization. Policy Staff
Commentary No. 9. DFAIT. 1995. Ottawa.
14 pages.

(12)

Annex "D" Continued

References

Sustainable Development Institute

A Report on the North American Public Hearing and Meetings of the World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development. October 1996.
15 pages.

Swiss-Peruvian Initiative on Forests

Report of the Independent Expert Group - Overview on International Organizations, Institutions and Instruments related to Forests. 1996. Geneva.
39 pages.

Tarasofsky, Richard G.

The International Forests Regime: Legal and Policy Issues. The World Conservation Union (IUCN). 1995.

Ullsten, Ola et al

Tropical Forestry Action Plan - Report of the Independent Review. 1990.
Kuala Lumpur.
105 pages.

United Nations Association in Canada

The Sarlos Papers:

- The United Nations at Fifty: Issues and Opportunities. 1997. Maurice Strong.
13 pages.
- The United Nations and the World Economy. 1997. Roy Culpepper.
16 pages.

United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD).

CSD - Terms of Reference. 1997. New York.
2 pages.

United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)

Forests in the Global Political Debate - The Intergovernmental Panel on Forests: Its Mandate and How it Works. May 1997. New York.
5 pages.

References

- United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD).
Overall Progress Achieved Since the UN Conference on Environment and Development.
E/CN.17/1997/2/Add.10. 1997. New York.
11 pages.
- United Nations Conference on Environmental Development (UNCED).
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. A/CONF.151/26 (Vol. I).
12 August, 1992.
5 pages.
- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).
Non-Legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the
Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all Types of Forests.
A/CONF.151/26 (Vol.III). 14 August 1992.
6 pages.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Regional Governance Facility - Governance for sustainable human development - a UNDP
policy document. Glossary of key terms. Undated. New York.
6 pages.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP/Denmark/S.Africa)
Workshop Proceedings - Financial Mechanisms and Sources of Finance for Sustainable
Forestry. 1996. Pretoria, South Africa.
272 pages plus appendices.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Forest Management to Support Sustainable Livelihoods - Project Document. 1997.
New York.
44 pages.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
The Rio Agreements: Synergies in National Implementation. 1997. New York.
69 pages.
- United Nations - Secretary General
Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform. 1997. New York.

References

University of British Columbia (UBC-UPM)

UBC-UPM Conference on the Ecological, Social & Political Issues of the Certification of Forest Management-Proceedings. 1996. Vancouver, B.C. and Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia. 313 pages.

Viana, Virgillio M. et al

Certification of Forest Products: Issues and Perspectives. 1996. Island Press, Washington. 261 pages.

World Bank (WB)

Forest Policy Paper. 1991. 70 pages.

World Bank (WB)

Conditional Lending Experience in World Bank - Financed Forestry Projects. 1994. Washington.

World Bank (WB)

Review of Implementation of the Forest Sector Policy. 1994. Washington. 68 pages.

World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)

Our Common Future. 1987. Oxford University Press, Oxford. 400 pages.

World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development (WCFSD)

Our Forests: Our Future - The Report of the WCFSD. Discussion Draft. September 1997. 118 pages.

World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development (WCFSD)

Our Forests: Our Future - The Report of the WCFSD. Working Document. March 1998. 126 pages.

References

- World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development (WCFSD)
Final Report - Discussion Draft. July 1998.
173 pages.
- World Conservation Union (IUCN/UNEP/WWF)
Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living. Published in Partnership by
IUCN, UNEP and WWF. 1991.
228 pages.
- World Forestry Congress (WFC-XI)
Antalya Declaration. 22 October 1997. Antalya, Turkey.
4 pages.
- World Resources Institute (WRI)
Tropical Forests: A Call for Action. Part I, The Plan; Part II, Case Studies; Part III,
Country Investment Profiles. Report of an International Task Force convened by the
World Resources Institute, The World Bank, and the United Nations Development
Programme. 1985. Washington.
126 pages (3 parts total).
- World Resources Institute (WRI)
The Global Possible - Resources, Development and the New Century. Robert Repetto -
Editor. 1985. Washington.
538 pages.
- World Resources Institute (WRI, UNDP, FAO, IBRD)
The Tropical Forestry Action Plan. 1987. Washington.
32 pages.
- World Resources Institute (WRI)
Taking Stock: The Tropical Forestry Action Plan After Five Years. Robert
Winterbottom. 1990. Washington.
59 pages.

World Resources Institute (WRI)

Lessons Learned in Global Environmental Governance. Peter H. Sand. 1990.
Washington.
60 pages.

World Resources Institute (WRI)

Forging International Agreement: Strengthening Inter-Governmental Institutions for
Environment and Development. Lee A. Kimball. 1992. Washington.
84 pages.

World Resources Institute (WRI)

Political Ecology: The International System of Governance. 1992. Washington.
5 pages.

World Resources Institute (WRI)

A New Generation of Environmental Leadership: Action for the Environment and
the Economy. 1993. Washington. 23 pages.

World Resources Institute (WRI)

Opportunities to Save and Sustainably Use the World's Forests Through International
Cooperation. Nigel Sizer. 1994. Washington.
28 pages.

World Resources Institute (WRI)

International Environmental Agreements and Conventions. 1997. Washington.
8 pages.

World Wide Fund for Nature et al (WWF)

NGO Declaration for IPF IV - The Case Against a Premature Global Forest Convention.
1997. Brussels.
3 pages.

Zacher, Mark

The Global Economy and the International Political Order: Some Diverse and Paradoxical
Relationships. In proceedings of a conference held at Queen's University
14-15 November 1996.
16 pages.